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3
4 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

5 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

6 CURTIS LEE TROMERHAUSER,

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7 Plaintiff,

)

8 vs.

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3:11-cv-00108-RCJ-VPC

9 WELLS FARGO HOME MORTGAGE, INC. et al.,

ORDER

10 Defendants.

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11 This is a standard foreclosure case involving one property. The Complaint is a MERS-
12 conspiracy-type complaint listing eleven causes of action: (1) Injunctive Relief; (2) Declaratory
13 Relief; (3) Debt Collection Violations under Chapter 649; (4) Deceptive Trade Practices under
14 Chapter 598; (5) Unfair Lending Practices under Chapter 598D; (6) Breach of the Implied
15 Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; (7) Violations of section 107.080; (8) Quiet Title;
16 (9)–(10) Fraud; and (11) Unjust Enrichment. The case is not part of Case No. 2:09-md-02119-
17 JAT in the District of Arizona but appears eligible for transfer. Defendants have moved to
18 dismiss, for judgment on the pleadings, and for release of the lis pendens. For the reasons given
19 herein, the Court grants the motions in part and denies them in part.

20 **I. THE PROPERTY**

21 Curtis Lee Tromerhauser gave lender Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, Inc. (“Wells Fargo”)
22 a promissory note for \$142,378.75 to purchase property at 2900 E. 7th St., Silver Springs, NV
23 89429 (the “Property”). (Deed of Trust (“DOT”) 1–2, June 13, 2003, ECF No. 18-1, at 6).

1 United Title of Nevada was the trustee, and MERS is not listed on the DOT. (*See id.* 1). First
2 American Title Insurance Co. filed a notice of default (“NOD”) as agent for National Default
3 Servicing Corp. (“NDSC”) based on a default of \$7370.95 as of December 19, 2003. (*See* NOD,
4 Dec. 22, 2003, ECF No. 18-1, at 17). First American rescinded that NOD. (*See* Notice of
5 Rescission (“NOR”), Feb. 18, 2004, ECF No. 18-2, at 2). LSI Title Co. (“LSI”) later filed a new
6 NOD as agent for NDSC, as agent for EMC Mortgage Corp. (“EMC”), based on a default of
7 \$7994.77 as of August 26, 2009. (*See* Second NOD, Aug. 26, 2009, ECF No. 30-2). NDSC
8 noticed a trustee’s sale for November 5, 2010. (*See* Notice of Trustee’s Sale (“NOS”), Oct. 4,
9 2010, ECF No. 18-2, at 14). The property is not eligible for the state foreclosure mediation
10 program. (*See* FMP Certificate, Nov. 30, 2010, ECF No. 8-12).

11 The note has been transferred several times. Wells Fargo assigned the mortgage to
12 CitiMortgage, Inc. (*See* Assignment, Jan. 29, 2004, ECF No. 18-2, at 5). CitiMortgage then
13 assigned it back to Wells Fargo. (*See* Assignment, Mar. 19, 2004, ECF No. 18-2, at 8). Wells
14 Fargo then assigned it to EMC, who apparently held it at the time the second NOD was filed.
15 (*See* Assignment, Feb. 17, 2006, ECF No. 18-2, at 10). EMC then assigned it to CitiBank, N.A.
16 (*See* Assignment, June 14, 2010, ECF No. 18-2, at 12).

17 **II. ANALYSIS**

18 The foreclosure may have been statutorily improper. *See* Nev. Rev. Stat. § 107.080(2)(c).
19 Although the assignments appear proper, the NOD filed in 2003 was rescinded in 2004, and
20 although the NOD filed in 2009 by LSI as agent for NDSC purports to have been filed at the
21 behest of then-beneficiary EMC, there is no separate evidence that EMC had ever substituted
22 LSI or NDSC as trustee in place of the original trustee. The statutes of limitations on the
23 affirmative claims have run, and those claims would fail on the merits for reasons given in
24 substantively similar cases in any case, but the Court will not dismiss the claims for violation of
25 section 107.080 and quiet title. Injunctive and declaratory relief will be dismissed as separate

1 claims but are available measures of relief under the surviving claims.

2 Finally, at oral argument, counsel for Plaintiff noted the recent *Pasillas* and *Leyva* cases
3 from the Nevada Supreme Court. These cases concerned sanctions under the state foreclosure
4 mediation program against banks who failed to send agents to mediation sessions with proper
5 documentation or authorization. They also stand for the broader proposition, which this court
6 has already applied, that a foreclosing entity must provide evidence of either traditional
7 negotiation or other valid transfer of the promissory note giving the foreclosing entity the right to
8 enforce it. Plaintiff alleges no defect in transfer of the note or deed of trust that has not been
9 accounted for here and does not appear to allege malfeasance in any mediation proceedings.

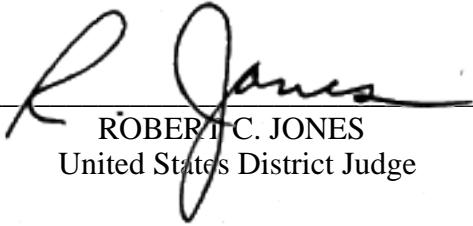
10 **CONCLUSION**

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motions to Dismiss (ECF Nos. 4, 17) and the
12 Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (ECF No. 30) are GRANTED in part and DENIED in
13 part.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion for Release of Lis Pendens (ECF No. 31) is
15 DENIED.

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated this 25th day of July, 2011.

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19 ROBERT C. JONES
20 United States District Judge
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